

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17733

ing, barefooted children, the sick and dying huddled in doorways, invariably show unconcerned Nazi soldiers looking on, or snapping pictures of misery as though it were a tourist attraction.

The exhibit is expertly laid out in symbolic pattern, beginning on the ground floor with portraits of magnificently bearded Jewish scholars of the prewar years, when Warsaw was 30.1 percent Jewish.

The winding gallery then traces the fall of Warsaw, September 29, 1939, the German occupation, and the herding into the ghetto whose walls were sealed shut November 15, 1940. Here, on a simulated brick wall is inscribed "Halt."

The progressive pauperization of the Jews and the staggering tabulations of death from hunger and disease are relieved by brave scenes of schools, self-help projects, raising potatoes in God knows what plot of earth, and the indomitable cultural programs of music, drama, and religious observances that is the marvel of the ghetto story.

Here, the exhibit moves upstairs to scenes of the uprising.

The exhibit ends with a vast panorama of rubble, a picture of the flattened synagogue and memorial photos of the heroic Jewish fighters, both men and women, whose faces show expressions not seen in any other exhibits. In contrast, the Nazis' faces no longer look jaunty, but haggard.

[From the New York Sunday Mirror]

WARSAW GHETTO EXHIBIT

(By Charles A. Wagner)

You enter the old Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth Avenue and suddenly history plays you a strange trick and you are in the Warsaw ghetto where the Nazis are decimating the Jewish population behind the wall of fate. That's transformation for you.

In this exhibit, the city's most stirring and most meaningful, mazes of rare photos, documents, captured movie film, and a portrait gallery of the real heroes of the uprising spring to life again. For they dared to fight back.

Gathered from Poland, Israel, and other countries, the displays at the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research dramatize some of the darkest chapters in the annals of modern man (1048 Fifth Avenue through May).

[From the New York World Telegram]

EXHIBIT MARKS REVOLT IN WARSAW GHETTO

An exhibit which depicts the persecution of the Jews of Warsaw during World War II will go on view Sunday at the headquarters of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in conjunction with the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

The exhibit, which includes pictures, documents, and maps, shows Jewish life in Warsaw before the Nazi persecution began and traces the steps which led to extermination of the city's Jews in 1943. YIVO headquarters is at Fifth Avenue and East 86th Street.

Other events commemorating the ghetto uprising include:

A meeting and memorial service at 1 p.m. Sunday at Manhattan Center. Featured speakers will be Edward Drozniak, Polish Ambassador to the United States, and retired Brig. Gen. Hugh B. Hester.

A memorial meeting at 8:30 p.m. Sunday at Bronx House, 990 Pelham Parkway, Bronx. Joseph Kutrzeba, who fought in the ghetto uprising and later volunteered for service with the U.S. Army in the Korean fighting, will be the principal speaker.

A commemorative meeting at 8:15 p.m. Monday at the Community Center, 276 West 89th Street. Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, Republican, New York, and Haim Zohar, Israeli consul, will be the featured speakers.

A joint commemorative meeting sponsored by 30 national and local Jewish organizations

will be held at 1:30 p.m. Sunday at Carnegie Hall. Senator Jacob K. JAVITS, Republican, New York, heads the list of speakers, and a dramatic presentation depicting the sacrifices of the ghetto fighters is planned.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS FAVOR VETERANS' COMMITTEE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, for years I have urged the creation of a Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the Senate. Earlier this week, I had the privilege of talking with the national commanders of the major veterans' organizations of this country who are beginning to question whether the Senate has forgotten about the creation of such a committee.

Veterans' affairs are today so far-reaching in scope and volume that they urgently require a standing committee with special competence. The heavy burdens of the Finance Committee and of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee no longer leave sufficient time for Senators or staff members to consider legislation affecting veterans in depth.

To postpone consideration of a Veterans' Committee until congressional reform and reorganization is studied would be ill-advised and frustrate a need recognized by a large number of this body. I have previously placed in the RECORD earlier today a number of resolutions approving of the establishment of a Senate Veterans' Committee.

NEBRASKA LEADS NATION IN DURABLE GOODS GROWTH RATE

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, while agriculture remains the basic industry of Nebraska, we have long recognized the need for an increased diversification into various fields of manufacture.

Marked success has been made in this effort, principally in the processing of agricultural products.

It is particularly gratifying to note that a recent economic study reveals that, Nebraska now leads the Nation in its rate of growth in the production of durable goods.

While our total production in this category is relatively modest, it is encouraging to observe that since the 1957 to 1959 period our State has led all others in terms of growth in hard-goods production.

This fact is a tribute to the many forward-looking citizens and business leaders of Nebraska who have been working to bring industry to the State.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Omaha World-Herald which describes this growth.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEBRASKA'S HARD-GOODS GROWTH RATE LEADS UNITED STATES

(By Nathan Nielsen)

Nebraska stands first in the Nation in the rate of growth of durable goods production, according to a New York investment counseling and economic consulting firm.

Lionel D. Edie & Co., which conducts studies of economic conditions and trends, charted growth rates by States since 1957-

59 and found Nebraska in the lead in the durable goods category.

In total manufacturing growth since 1957-59, the Edie & Co., copyrighted report said Nebraska is now the eighth growth State.

The report referred strictly to growth—not comparisons by States in manufacturing volume. In volume, according to Census Bureau reports, Nebraska stands far down the list.

Durable goods produced in Nebraska, according to Edie & Co., are primary metals and nonelectrical machinery.

Other items classified as durable goods but which the company doesn't list for Nebraska are ordnance and accessories, lumber and wood products, furniture, and fixtures, stone, clay and glass products, fabricated metal, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, sporting goods, and jewelry.

The Edie & Co., determination of growth rates is based on the company's own statistical work, said George F. Frey, senior account executive.

"For the last several years we have been in the process of developing a major breakthrough in the uses of indexes of production for each of the continental 48 States," he said.

"The significance of our work is that it enables us to measure economic activity on a State-by-State basis, thus providing a comparison of relative economic growth rates," Mr. Frey said.

The growth rate comparisons appeared in an Edie & Co. banking bulletin which commented:

"It is apparent that many banks are witnessing an outstandingly superior rate of growth in their commercial loans. To the extent that they are in superior growth States, their loan demand should be superior."

John F. Davis, president of the First National Bank of Omaha, said the Edie & Co. report helps explain some of the unusually strong demand the Omaha banks have had for loans the last 2 years.

Edie & Co., supplies speakers for the First National Bank's annual forum of finance.

The latest survey of manufacturers, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census in January, covered 1961. The survey showed that, in Nebraska:

Total employees in manufacturing in 1961 were 62,074, compared with 58,625 in 1958.

The total payroll for manufacturing employees grew to \$319,520,000 in 1961 from \$289,198,000 in 1959.

The value added to products through manufacturing—derived by subtracting costs from the value of finished products—rose to \$658,836,000 in 1961 from \$569,929,000 in 1959.

CIA ACTIVITY IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article by Arthur Krock in the New York Times of today, October 3, 1963. It discusses a report which is highly critical of the CIA and its activity in South Vietnam. This report, to which Mr. Krock refers, likens the CIA to a malignancy and states that twice that Agency has flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Lodge.

As one who has followed the work of the CIA since its inception and closely since the time Allan Dulles and now John McCone have been its Directors, I can testify as to its responsibility, its intelligent activity and loyalty to our Chief Executives and their administrations.

Of course the Agency has made mistakes, but it has never been disloyal to

its boss and it is not now in carrying out its activities in South Vietnam. Any report to the contrary will be proved to be without foundation. Of that I am confident.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE INTRA-ADMINISTRATION WAR IN VIETNAM (By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The Central Intelligence Agency is getting a very bad press in dispatches from Vietnam to American newspapers and in articles originating in Washington. Like the Supreme Court when under fire, the CIA cannot defend itself in public retorts to criticisms of its activities as they occur. But, unlike the Supreme Court, the CIA has no open record of its activities on which the public can base a judgment of the validity of the criticisms. Also, the Agency is precluded from using the indirect defensive tactic which is constantly employed by all other Government units under critical fire.

This tactic is to give information to the press, under a seal of confidence, that challenges or refutes the critics. But the CIA cannot father such inspired articles, because to do so would require some disclosure of its activities. And not only does the effectiveness of the Agency depend on the secrecy of its operations. Every President since the CIA was created has protected this secrecy from claimants—Congress or the public through the press, for example—of the right to share any part of it.

WITH HIGH FREQUENCY

This Presidential policy has not, however, always restrained other executive units from going confidentially to the press with attacks on CIA operations in their common field of responsibility. And usually it has been possible to deduce these operational details from the nature of the attacks. But the peak of the practice has recently been reached in Vietnam and in Washington. This is revealed almost every day now in dispatches from reporters—in close touch with intra-administration critics of the CIA—with excellent reputations for reliability.

One reporter in this category is Richard Starnes of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Today, under a Saigon dateline, he related that, "according to a high U.S. source here, twice the CIA flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge . . . [and] in one instance frustrated a plan of action Mr. Lodge brought from Washington because the agency disagreed with it." Among the views attributed to U.S. officials on the scene, including one described as a "very high American official . . . who has spent much of his life in the service of democracy . . . are the following:

The CIA's growth was "likened to a malignancy" which the "very high official was not sure even the White House could control . . . any longer." "If the United States ever experiences—an attempt at a coup to overthrow the Government—it will come from the CIA and not the Pentagon." The agency "represents a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone."

DISORDERLY GOVERNMENT

Whatever else these passages disclose, they most certainly establish that representatives of other executive branches have expanded their war against the CIA from the inner government councils to the American people via the press. And published simultaneously are details of the Agency's operations in Vietnam that can come only from the same critical official sources. This is disorderly government. And the longer the President tolerates it—the period already is considerable—the greater will grow its potentials of

hampering the real war against the Vietcong and the impression of a very indecisive administration in Washington.

The CIA may be guilty as charged. Since it cannot, or at any rate will not, openly defend its record in Vietnam, or defend it by the same confidential press briefings employed by its critics, the public is not in a position to judge. Nor is this Department, which sought and failed to get even the outlines of the Agency's case in rebuttal. But Mr. Kennedy will have to make a judgment if the spectacle of war within the executive branch is to be ended and the effective functioning of the CIA preserved. And when he makes this judgment, hopefully, he also will make it public, as well as the appraisal of fault on which it is based.

Doubtless recommendations as to what his judgment should be were made to him today by Secretary of Defense McNamara and General Taylor on their return from their fact-finding expedition into the embattled official jungle in Saigon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PROXMIRE obtained the floor.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Texas [Mr. Tower] for 4 minutes without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

COSTS OF SENATE STAFFING

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, Mr. Felton West, chief of the Washington bureau of the Houston Post, is one of the most astute and determined newsmen covering the Nation's capital.

The Monday, September 22, edition of the Post carried an article about the costs of Senate staffing which attests to Mr. West's skill. Since this so-called hush-hush matter is of considerable consequence to Senators, I commend Mr. West's article to the attention of my colleagues and the general public, and ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATORS' STAFF PAY HUSH-HUSH

(By Felton West)

WASHINGTON—One of the most hush-hush subjects on Capitol Hill, it was found last week, is that of how much U.S. Senators can spend to hire their office staffs.

A taxpayer might think he is thoroughly entitled to a frank disclosure and discussion of this from the Senate employees who disburse the money and keep the books. If not from them, at least from any Senator.

After all, it is public money and there is no security question involved—except possibly the security of the Senators and their rather exclusive club.

It would be a cold day in the boiler room when a Senator could not find out how much an executive department agency was allowed to spend for salaries unless national security was involved. The House of Representatives Disbursing Office speaks frankly about the limits on spending for House Members' staffs.

But finding out what limits there are on the Senators' payrolls becomes a major task.

A query about this to the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, which publishes quarterly reports showing how much each Sen-

ator actually pays his office employees during each quarter, was referred to the Senate Disbursing Office.

Robert A. Brenkworth, the \$18,880-a-year financial clerk in charge of such funds in the Senate Disbursing Office, refused to say what the limits are.

Perhaps, he suggested, the Texas Senators would tell.

Brenkworth said the limits are spelled out in the law in title 2 of the United States Code. But he declined to explain the law and discouraged the reporter even from sitting down in his office and studying it.

"I think you would be a lot more comfortable up in the law library," said Brenkworth, putting his law book away.

The reporter found the law, in the library, quite confusing, in the absence of any explanation from anybody who understood the payroll system.

He failed to find anybody on the staff of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which has jurisdiction over the Senate contingent fund, from which office payroll salaries come, who would discuss the payroll limits. Ditto for the Senate Appropriations Committee, where a staff member said the committee has nothing to do with the limits (although the committee is in charge of appropriations for the contingent fund).

So then, Senators RALPH W. YARBOROUGH, Democrat of Texas, and JOHN G. TOWER, Republican of Texas.

Senator YARBOROUGH said each Senator has a specific lump sum for staff and purchase of equipment (typewriters, copy machines, etc.) for his office. There is a complicated formula of limits, based on the population of States and thus varying, he said.

For big States like Texas, this allowance is not adequate, he said.

"What is allowed for States like Texas and California is plain murder," he said. "They take a terrible clobbering."

But what the limits are for Senators of the various States—even his own limit—YARBOROUGH refused to reveal.

Asked why they should not be public knowledge, he said, "I don't object to your finding out, but this is the business of the Rules Committee and I'm not going to tell you what isn't my business and have a bunch of Senators jumping on me. I'm not going to meddle in the Rules Committee's business."

When told that the information could not be obtained at the Rules Committee or the disbursing office, YARBOROUGH said he did not know the limits for the other States, anyway.

"I could go over and find out," he said. "But I've got 10 million people to represent and I don't have time to go meddling in things like that."

He called efforts by newspapers to check into Senators' staff expenditures "nit picking" that was bad for the morale and efficiency of Senate employees.

"I refuse to help downgrade the efficiency of the Senate," he said, as further explanation of his refusal to reveal the limits.

YARBOROUGH said the greatest weakness of the Senate is failure to hire enough staff. This is true of Senate committees even more than of individual Senators' offices, he said.

"The legislative branch is constantly losing power to the executive branch," he said. "The executive is voted a budget of \$100 billion a year and Congress is not even voted enough money to hire people to answer mail."

Senator Tower said he would not violate Senate "practice" by discussing the spending limits for Senators in general.

"It would seem to me that the limits should be public knowledge," he granted, "and it would be all right with me if they were all made public. I don't mind telling you mine."

Then he checked up quickly and revealed that there is a base limit of \$87,980 for

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17781

legislation would be needed. But I feel we should take this one shot now and talk about it afterwards.

I would hate to follow the advice of my good friend, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and have a great big congressional hassle on proposed legislation. Let us sell the wheat now and talk about it later.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The authority for the President to act surely is in the law. The present law gives admonition but not prohibition. However, it seems to me there ought to be a decision made as to which way we are going to go. Either we are going to ask the Congress for a sense-of-Congress resolution or we will take the action after consultations with Congress on this immediate possibility. I say "possibility" because I think the probability is more remote. On this immediate possibility I believe the administration could act after it has made its proper consultations, and I have so recommended. But on any major change of policy I think we need a very careful dialogue between the Congress and the executive branch, and then some legislative action.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a press release I issued September 26 on this subject be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

HUMPHREY SEES INCREASED CHANGE FOR CHANGE IN EAST-WEST TRADE POLICY

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, said yesterday that there is an "increasing possibility for a constructive change in American policy on sale of agricultural products to Soviet bloc countries."

HUMPHREY reported that he based his conclusion on personal discussions with "many administration officials and members of Congress."

He said that he will continue to press the administration and Congress "to end the antiquated and costly policy which makes it impossible to trade wheat and other farm products to the Soviet Union and its satellites."

HUMPHREY was one of the first national leaders to urge a "reexamination and overhaul" of U.S. policy on trade with the Soviet Union. He made his proposals both before and after the recent announcement of Canada's sale of \$500 million worth of wheat to the Soviet Union.

"Let us let American farmers be Americans," HUMPHREY said, "instead of stifling them with controls. Let them produce what is needed, seek the customers that are available, and sell when they can."

"Our American farmers developed a magnificent productive capacity through the spirit of free enterprise. They should be able to market their products in the same spirit of American free enterprise."

HUMPHREY reported that he has stressed four key points in his discussions with administration and congressional leaders:

1. The United States has agricultural products to sell, in both quantity and quality.
2. There are ready markets for those products in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Our products can be sold to them for cash, for gold and for short-term credits.
3. The sale of wheat and other agricultural products and surplus can reduce costs to taxpayers for storage and other expenses and reduce the budget.
4. The sale of wheat and other commodities for dollars will relieve the severe balance-of-payments situation.

HUMPHREY said that the sale of wheat and other farm products to the Soviet Union "will not adversely affect our security."

"Food will not feed the furnaces of destruction," he said. "It can help build a better world. Food is an instrument of peace, not a weapon of war."

The Senate majority whip added that increased East-West trade, "at least in agricultural products," can tend to "improve the political relationships between nations by providing a sound economic basis for cooperation."

He concluded: "Sale of wheat and other farm products means cash for our economy, jobs for our farmers and mill workers and strength for our Nation."

Mr. HUMPHREY. I now yield to the Senator from Iowa. I should like to ask him if he is going to brag about Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. My friend, the Senator from Minnesota, has yielded to me after all the discussion about fishing has taken place. However, I did think I ought to make the point that, granted the beauty of the trout streams and the wonder of the sky-blue waters in Minnesota; I deeply regret that the best information that I have is that by the time we get out of here this year, there will be no free-flowing waters, and the Senator might just as well come down to my State and do some ice fishing.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is a mighty kind offer and I will give it serious consideration. But since the Senator from Iowa has brought up the subject of ice fishing, I would like him to know that in Minnesota we provide all the comforts of home for ice fishing. We provide those fine little huts that we put out in the lake. We chop a hole through the ice and we can see those nice walleyed pike and all the other fine and wonderful fish we have. Of course, if one should fall in, as occasionally happens, it requires a certain amount of therapeutic treatment.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. The trouble is that it is so cold in the State of the Senator, and the ice is so thick, one is worn out by the time he chops the hole.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Not at all. We in Minnesota are a vigorous people.

Mr. MILLER. The cold air gets through those huts very quickly. Why not come to Iowa and be more comfortable?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator for his invitation. I presume everything will be taken care of.

Mr. MILLER. It is a standing invitation.

CIA IN VIETNAM

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, in yesterday's Washington's Daily News appears a lead editorial entitled "What's Wrong in South Vietnam?" There also appeared a very excellent article on page 3 entitled "'Arrogant' CIA Disobeys Orders in Vietnam." The sum and substance of these items is that certain officials in the CIA and South Vietnam have apparently refused to follow the instructions of the American Ambassador to South Vietnam.

It is well known that in a foreign country the Ambassador is in the shoes

of the President, and why such action should take place in, of all countries, South Vietnam, is difficult to understand. I hope that upon the return of Mr. McNamara and General Taylor appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against the CIA officials who have seen fit not to follow protocol in that respect. Furthermore, I hope that it will be made very clear to the Director of CIA that what has occurred is not about to take place in any other embassy of the United States in the world.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial and article to which I have referred be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News, Oct. 2, 1963]

WHAT'S WRONG IN SOUTH VIETNAM?

It is a brutally messed-up state of affairs that our man, Richard Starnes, reports from South Vietnam his his article on page 3 today.

And the mess he has found isn't Vietnamese. It is American, involving bitter strife among U.S. agencies—which may help explain the vast cost and lack of satisfactory progress in this operation to contain Communist aggression.

The whole situation, as described by Mr. Starnes, must be shocking to Americans who believe we are engaged in a selfless crusade to protect democracy in this far-off land.

He has been told that:

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—CIA—has flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, frustrating a plan of action he took from Washington.

Secret agents, or "spooks," from CIA "have penetrated every branch of the American community in Saigon."

Who are we fighting there anyhow? The Communists, or our own people?

The CIA agents represent a tremendous power and are totally unaccountable to anyone. They dabble and interfere in military operations, to the frustration of our military officials.

The bitterness of other American agencies in Saigon toward the CIA, Starnes found, is "almost unbelievable."

On the basis of this last statement alone, there is something terribly wrong with our system out there.

Defense Secretary McNamara just has finished his investigation on the ground in Vietnam and is preparing to report to the President. Mr. McNamara is a tough man of decisive action. It may be assumed he now is in a position to assess the blame for this quarreling and backbiting inside the American family—whether it falls on the CIA or other agencies which accuse the CIA.

One way or the other, some official heads should roll.

[From the Washington Daily News, Oct. 2, 1963]

"SPOOKS" MAKE LIFE MISERABLE FOR AMBASSADOR LODGE—"ARROGANT" CIA DISOBEYS ORDERS IN VIETNAM

(By Richard Starnes)

SAIGON, October 2.—The story of the Central Intelligence Agency's role in South Vietnam is a dismal chronicle of bureaucratic arrogance, obstinate disregard of orders, and unrestrained thirst for power.

Twice the CIA flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, according to a high U.S. source here.

In one of these instances the CIA frustrated a plan of action Mr. Lodge brought

17782

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

October 3

with him from Washington, because the agency disagreed with it.

This led to a dramatic confrontation between Mr. Lodge and John Richardson, chief of the huge CIA apparatus here. Mr. Lodge failed to move Mr. Richardson, and the dispute was bucked back to Washington. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and CIA Chief John A. McCone were unable to resolve the conflict, and the matter is now reported to be awaiting settlement by President Kennedy.

It is one of the developments expected to be covered in Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's report to Mr. Kennedy.

OTHERS CRITICAL, TOO

Other American agencies here are incredibly bitter about the CIA.

"If the United States ever experiences a 'Seven Days in May' it will come from the CIA, and not the Pentagon," one U.S. official commented caustically.

("Seven Days in May" is a fictional account of an attempted military coup to take over the U.S. Government.)

CIA "spooks" (a universal term for secret agents here) have penetrated every branch of the American community in Saigon, until nonspook Americans here almost seem to be suffering a CIA psychosis.

An American field officer with a distinguished combat career speaks angrily about "that man at headquarters in Saigon wearing a colonel's uniform." He means the man is a CIA agent, and he can't understand what he is doing at U.S. military headquarters here, unless it is spying on other Americans.

Another American officer, talking about the CIA, acidly commented: "You'd think they'd have learned something from Cuba but apparently they didn't."

FEW KNOW CIA STRENGTH

Few people other than Mr. Richardson and his close aids know the actual CIA strength here, but a widely used figure is 600. Many are clandestine agents known only to a few of their fellow spooks.

Even Mr. Richardson is a man about whom it is difficult to learn much in Saigon. He is said to be a former OSS officer, and to have served with distinction in the CIA in the Philippines.

A surprising number of the spooks are known to be involved in their ghostly trade and some make no secret of it.

"There are spooks in the U.S. Information Service, in the U.S. Operations mission, in every aspect of American official and commercial life here," one official—presumably a nonspook—said.

"They represent a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone," he added.

Coupled with the ubiquitous secret police of Ngo Dinh Nhu, a surfeit of spooks has given Saigon an oppressive police state atmosphere.

The Nhu-Richardson relationship is a subject of lively speculation. The CIA continues to pay the special forces with conducted brutal raids on Buddhist temples last August 21, although in fairness it should be pointed out that the CIA is paying these goons for the war against Communist guerrillas, not Buddhist bonzes (priests).

HANDS OVER MILLIONS

Nevertheless, on the first of every month, the CIA dutifully hands over a quarter million American dollars to pay these special forces.

Whatever else it buys, it doesn't buy any solid information on what the special forces are up to. The August 21 raids caught top U.S. officials here and in Washington flat-footed.

Nhu ordered the special forces to crush the Buddhist priests, but the CIA wasn't let in on the secret. (Some CIA button men now say they warned their superiors what was coming up, but in any event the warn-

ing of harsh repression was never passed to top officials here or in Washington.)

Consequently, Washington reacted unsurely to the crisis. Top officials here and at home were outraged at the news the CIA was paying the temple raiders, but the CIA continued the payments.

It may not be a direct subsidy for a religious war against the country's Buddhist majority, but it comes close to that.

And for every State Department aid here who will tell you, "Dammit, the CIA is supposed to gather information, not make policy, but policymaking is what they're doing here," there are military officers who scream over the way the spooks dabble in military operations.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

For example, highly trained trail watchers are an important part of the effort to end Vietcong infiltration from across the Laos and Cambodia borders. But if the trail watchers spot incoming Vietcongs, they report it to the CIA in Saigon, and in the fullness of time, the spooks may tell the military.

One very high American official here, a man who has spent much of his life in the service of democracy, likened the CIA's growth to a malignancy, and added he was not sure even the White House could control it any longer.

Unquestionably Mr. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor both got an earful from people who are beginning to fear the CIA is becoming a third force, coequal with President Diem's regime and the U.S. Government—and answerable to neither.

There is naturally the highest interest here as to whether Mr. McNamara will persuade Mr. Kennedy something ought to be done about it.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. TALMADGE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments:

S. 1588. A bill to remove the \$10 million limitation on programs carried out under section 16(e) (7) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for 1964 and subsequent calendar years (Rept. No. 555).

BILL INTRODUCED

A bill was introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 2209. A bill for the relief of Dr. Exequiel R. Bravo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CONSERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS

Mr. YARBOROUGH submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) to recommend an International Conference on Conservation of Wild Animals, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. YARBOROUGH, which appears under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZATION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE TO SIT FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD WHILE SENATE IS IN SESSION

Mr. CLARK submitted a resolution (S. Res. 209) authorizing the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to sit for a certain period while the Senate is in session, which was ordered to lie over under the rule.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. CLARK, which appears under a separate heading.)

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORT DURING ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS—MINORITY VIEWS

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may be permitted to file a report, including minority views, on the bill (S. 649) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to provide financial assistance to municipalities and others for the separation of combined sewers, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate or navigable waters, and for other purposes, during the recess or adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REDUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAXES—AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT NO. 209)

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, President Kennedy in his tax message to Congress on January 24, 1963, recommended a meaningful tax deduction for child care expenses for working mothers. The President in his message stated:

2. A MORE LIBERAL CHILD CARE DEDUCTION

Employed women, widowers, and divorced men are now allowed a deduction of up to \$600 per year for expenses incurred for the care of children and other dependents who are unable to care for themselves. In its present form this provision falls far short of fulfilling its objective of providing tax relief to those who must—in order to work—meet extra expenses for the care of dependents.

I recommend increasing the maximum amount that may be deducted from the present \$600 to \$1,000 where three or more children must be cared for. I also recommend three further steps: raising from \$4,500 to \$7,000 the amount of income that families with working wives can have and still remain fully eligible; increasing the age limit of children who qualify from 11 to 12; and extending the deduction to certain taxpayers who now do not qualify—such as a married man whose wife is confined to an institution.

The revenue cost of these changes in the child care deduction would be \$20 million per year, most of which would benefit taxpayers with incomes of less than \$7,000.

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

17653

TABLE 2.—Commodities licensed for export to Eastern European destinations in the 2d quarter 1963—Continued

Country and commodity	Value in dollars
U.S.S.R.—Continued	
Research laboratory centrifuges	11,687
Research laboratory shaker and accessories	37
Batteries for TV sets	210
Capacitor (electronic equipment)	3
Magnetic tape recorder and reels (voice and music)	192
Radio receiver	16,814
Radio transmitters	14,630
Recording instruments and accessories	13,405
Television sets	660
Air-conditioners and parts	11,714
Electric motor and timer motor	28
Dicing machines (industrial equipment)	63,000
Junction boxes (parts for industrial process instruments)	260
Parts for plastics processing machines	984
Parts for mining machine loaders	4,057
Parts for shuttle cars	58
Parts for (textile) viscose staple fiber cutting machines	350
Pipe valve	460
Transmission chains	1,253
Warp sizing machine (textile machine)	35,170
Welding wire	24
Farm wagons	12,000
Forage harvesters (agricultural machines)	43,015
Calcined petroleum coke	75,000
Diesel engine lubricating oil (petroleum product)	435
Residue fuel oil (petroleum product)	1,713
Copyflex machine (photocopying equipment)	12,147
Motion picture projector and accessories	525
Photographic film (unexposed)	265
Photographic paper, sensitized	5,518
Automotive replacement parts	70
Sale for racing yacht	250
Passenger car	9,300
Watch batteries	17,000
Gift parcels, containing food, linens, and clothing	235,158
Aluminum ladder	9
Office staples	498
Tracetate staple fiber	117
Live virus	100
Wearing apparel	95
Total	9,231,795

¹ To be returned to United States or delivered to another free world destination.

APPLICATIONS REJECTED FOR EXPORT—SECOND QUARTER 1963

Applications rejected during the second quarter 1963 for export to Eastern European destinations fell mainly in the chemical and industrial equipment categories and totaled \$724,174. These two categories, comprised mainly of many kinds of commodities of unexceptional value, accounted for about 97 percent of rejected applications. The principal commodities, by value, were: antiozonants (rubber compounding agent), \$154,480, and hexachlorobutadiene (industrial chemical), \$136,000, both for the U.S.S.R.

LICENSING TO OUTER MONGOLIA

During this quarter, an application was approved for this destination covering camping equipment, valued at \$354, for use by

American personnel in connection with a field study.

LICENSING TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Notwithstanding the general policy of total embargo in effect on all U.S. exports to Communist China and other Far Eastern Communist-controlled areas, the Department's policy provides for the approval of license applications where the consignee is a diplomatic mission of a friendly foreign country located in these areas, provided there is reasonable assurance that the commodities involved will not enter the economies of these areas.

TECHNICAL DATA

The Soviet bloc maintained its interest in U.S. technical data during the second quarter 1963, particularly in connection with industrial equipment, processes, and plant technology. Firms in the United States continued to seek the view of the Government on the desirability of their licensees, affiliates, or subsidiaries abroad furnishing technical data and/or equipment and material for construction of facilities of strategic importance to Soviet bloc destinations.

During this period, the Department approved 15 export license applications and a partial application, covering shipments of technical data to Eastern European destinations. The majority of these applications were submitted in order to provide quotations or offers to inquiries received directly from the Soviet bloc countries, or from free world countries wishing to make quotations or offers based on the use of U.S.-origin technical data. These applications covered:

For Czechoslovakia: Technical data (assembly, erection, installation, and MRO) of a chemical recovery boiler for a sodium bisulphate pulp mill (reexport from United Kingdom).

Technical data (for quotation, erection and MRO) for a continuous annealing line for processing low carbon steel (reexport from France).

Technical data (for quotation, erection and MRO) for cold drawbenches for drawing welded steel pipe (reexport from France).

Technical data (for quotation, comprising plans and specifications) for the treatment of rayon and nylon tire cord fabric.

Technical data (for quotation, erection and MRO) for (a) one drawbench for cold drawing of steel tubes; (b) one cold tube reducing mill for simultaneously rolling and reducing a multiple number of steel tubes; and (c) one pipe galvanizing line for zinc coating pipes (reexport from United Kingdom). (This represents a partial application; the balance is reported under technical data denied.)

For East Germany: Technical data (for quotation, erection, and MRO) for a rotary flying hot saw for cutting steel pipes (reexport from Italy).

For Hungary: Technical data (process plant and equipment design, engineering, startup, and MRO) for carbon dioxide removal plant (part of a synthetic ammonia plant for the manufacture of urea fertilizer).

For Poland: Technical data relating to services of a consultant to assist in the startup operations of an electrolytic tinning line.

For Rumania: Technical data (for quotation, erection, and MRO) for one sheet galvanizing line and one hot dip tinning line (reexport from United Kingdom).

Technical data (equipment specifications, detailed process information, startup and MRO) for a dissolving wood pulp mill.

Technical data (for a quotation, process, erection, and MRO) for a granulation and pelletizing unit for a complex fertilizer plant (reexport from France).

Technical data for a proposal on a pulp mill evaporator to be shipped to Rumania

and, if successful in obtaining the contract, technical data covering assembly, installation, and MRO of the evaporator in a kraft-liner and fluting mill.

For the U.S.S.R.: Technical data (for quotation relating to process, erection, and MRO of two granulation and pelletizing units for installation in complex fertilizing units (reexport from France)).

Technical data for a proposal on a pulp mill evaporator and, if successful in obtaining the contract, technical data covering assembly, installation, and MRO of the evaporator in a magnesium-base pulp mill.

Technical data (erection and MRO) for 4 Cottrell electrostatic precipitators which will be equipped with two 25 kv.-a. power supplies.

Technical data for quotations (published and typewritten data and schematics relating to installation, erection, and MRO) for yarn preparation, weaving, knitting, and finishing machinery for the textile industry.

In approving these applications, the Department, after careful evaluation, concluded that neither the military nor the economic contribution to the bloc's economy would be sufficient to be detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States.

Three applications and a partial application, covering technical data to bloc destinations, were denied during this period. These covered:

Technical data (design and detail drawings) for heat-treating and forging furnaces for a rolled steel wheel and tire plant for Czechoslovakia.

Technical data (for a quotation, erection and MRO) for a cold tube reducing mill for simultaneous reduction of stainless steel tubes for Czechoslovakia. (Partial application.)

Plans and specifications for a passive tank stabilization system for installation in trawlers (reexport from France) for the U.S.S.R.

Technical data (assembly, installation, startup and MRO) for two electric dehydrators and two electric desalters of crude oil (reexport from United Kingdom) for the U.S.S.R.

In addition, licenses for the export of technical data were granted in 21 cases involving the filing of patent applications by U.S. firms with the Governments of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

It is extremely difficult to place a dollar value on exports of technical data, since eventual payment for the data, provided the contract were negotiated, would depend almost entirely on the extent to which the contract covered technical data (including training and operating instructions); design, engineering, and construction services; and materials and equipment.

PARTICIPATION OF COMMERCE FIELD OFFICES IN EXPORT CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The Department announced that effective April 25, 1963, its Phoenix, Ariz., field office was added to the list of those offices authorized to act on certain types of requests for amendment of export licenses, and requests for certification, validation, and amendment of U.S. import certificates. This raises to 17, the total number of Commerce field offices so authorized. This action was taken in the interest of providing better service to exporters.

REVISIONS IN POLISH GRO EXCEPTIONS LIST

During this period, the Department extended its validated export license requirements for shipment to Poland to electrometers capable of measuring currents smaller than 0.01 microamperes. Also, it removed from validated license control to Poland: N-type rubber (copolymers of butadiene and acrylonitrile) containing 50 percent or more butadiene; and polyethylene resin, in unfinished and semifinished forms, not containing

any boron. These latter items are now exportable to Poland under general license.

COMPREHENSIVE EXPORT SCHEDULE

A revised Comprehensive Export Schedule was issued by the Department on April 1, 1963, replacing the issue of April 1962. The schedule, an official publication of the Department's Bureau of International Commerce (Office of Export Control), is the basic reference manual on export controls available to all exporters. It contains a complete listing of all currently applicable export control regulations as published in the Federal Register; explanatory material intended to clarify and supplement export regulations and to describe departmental operating procedures to exporters; the Positive List of Commodities (see ch. V of this report); specimen export control forms; and numerous other items of interest to the export community relative to export control procedures.

The schedule is published in looseleaf form. It is kept current by the issuance of supplementary Current Export Bulletins. Both the schedule and the bulletins may be purchased from the Department's field offices (listed on the inside of the back cover) and from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. The annual domestic subscription rate is \$6; the foreign subscription rate is \$7.50. Special airmail service is available to domestic subscribers for an additional \$4 a year.

CIA TRYING TO FORM U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include an editorial from the Washington Daily News of October 2, 1963.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's edition of the Washington Daily News there appeared disturbing reports that the CIA was again trying to form U.S. policy, had been at odds with our Ambassador, and was showing an unrestrained thirst for power—all of this in tiny South Vietnam, where the difficulties of U.S. relations have been strained of late.

The continual problems that the United States has with the CIA and other intelligence agencies stem from allowing these agencies to run in all directions like spirited horses without bridles. If we had a joint congressional committee to watch over the activities of our intelligence agencies, then the United States would have a sounder and better coordinated intelligence and information system. I have introduced legislation in the form of House Joint Resolution 211, that if enacted by Congress would establish a joint watchdog committee to oversee the activities of our intelligence agencies. The United States cannot afford another Bay of Pigs mistake that occurred in Cuba, or any similar type mixup. I urge the adoption of my legislation, and insert at this point in the Record the article from yesterday's edition of the Washington Daily News concerning the CIA and its role in South Vietnam:

ARROGANT CIA DISOBEYS ORDERS IN VIETNAM (By Richard Starnes)

SAIGON, October 2.—The story of the Central Intelligence Agency's role in South Vietnam is a dismal chronicle of bureaucratic arrogance, obstinate disregard of orders, and unrestrained thirst for power.

Twice the CIA flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, according to a high U.S. source here.

In one of these instances the CIA frustrated a plan of action Mr. Lodge brought with him from Washington, because the Agency disagreed with it.

This led to a dramatic confrontation between Mr. Lodge and John Richardson, chief of the huge CIA apparatus here. Mr. Lodge failed to move Mr. Richardson, and the dispute was bucked back to Washington. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and CIA Chief John A. McCone were unable to resolve the conflict, and the matter is now reported to be awaiting settlement by President Kennedy.

It is one of the developments expected to be covered in Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's report to Mr. Kennedy.

OTHERS CRITICAL, TOO

Other American agencies here are incredibly bitter about the CIA.

"If the United States ever experiences a 'Seven Days in May' it will come from the CIA, and not the Pentagon," one U.S. official commented caustically.

("Seven Days in May" is a fictional account of an attempted military coup to take over the U.S. Government.)

CIA "spooks" (a universal term for secret agents here) have penetrated every branch of the American community in Saigon, until nonspook Americans here almost seem to be suffering a CIA psychosis.

An American field officer with a distinguished combat career speaks angrily about "that man at headquarters in Saigon wearing a colonel's uniform." He means the man is a CIA agent, and he can't understand what he is doing at U.S. military headquarters here, unless it is spying on other Americans.

Another American officer, talking about the CIA, acidly commented: "You'd think they'd have learned something from Cuba but apparently they didn't."

FEW KNOW CIA STRENGTH

Few people other than Mr. Richardson and his close aids know the actual CIA strength here, but a widely used figure is 600. Many are clandestine agents known only to a few of their fellow spooks.

Even Mr. Richardson is a man about whom it is difficult to learn much in Saigon. He is said to be a former OSS officer, and to have served with distinction in the CIA in the Philippines.

A surprising number of the spooks are known to be involved in their ghostly trade and some make no secret of it.

"There are spooks in the U.S. Information Service, in the U.S. operations mission, in every aspect of American official and commercial life here," one official—presumably a nonspook—said.

"They represent a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone," he added.

Coupled with the ubiquitous secret police of Ngo Dinh Nhu, a surfeit of spooks has given Saigon an oppressive police state atmosphere.

The Nhu-Richardson relationship is a subject of lively speculation. The CIA continues to pay the special forces which conducted brutal raids on Buddhist temples last August 21, although in fairness it should be pointed out that the CIA is paying these goons for the war against Communist guerrillas, not Buddhist bonzes (priests).

HANDS OVER MILLIONS

Nevertheless, on the first of every month, the CIA dutifully hands over a quarter million American dollars to pay these special forces.

Whatever else it buys, it doesn't buy and solid information on what the special forces are up to. The August 21 raids caught top U.S. officials here and in Washington flat-footed.

Nhu ordered the special forces to crush the Buddhist priests, but the CIA wasn't let in on the secret. (Some CIA button men now say they warned their superiors what was coming up but in any event the warning of harsh repression was never passed to top officials here or in Washington.)

Consequently, Washington reacted unsurely to the crisis. Top officials here and at home were outraged at the news the CIA was paying the temple raiders, but the CIA continued the payments.

It may not be a direct subsidy for a religious war against the country's Buddhist majority, but it comes close to that.

And for every State Department aid here who will tell you, "Dammit, the CIA is supposed to gather information, not make policy, but policymaking is what they're doing here," there are military officers who scream over the way the spooks dabble in military operations.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

For example highly trained trail watchers are an important part of the effort to end Vietcong infiltration from across the Laos and Cambodia borders. But if the trail watchers spot incoming Vietcongs, they report it to the CIA in Saigon, and in the fullness of time, the spooks may tell the military.

One very high American official here, a man who has spent much of his life in the service of democracy, likened the CIA's growth to a malignancy, and added he was not sure even the White House could control it any longer.

Unquestionably Mr. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor both got an earful from people who are beginning to fear the CIA is becoming a third force, coequal with President Diem's regime and the U.S. Government—and answerable to neither.

There is naturally the highest interest here as to whether Mr. McNamara will persuade Mr. Kennedy something ought to be done about it.

FLOYD STARR, FATHER TO MANY UNDERPRIVILEGED BOYS

(Mr. RYAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, October 6, will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Starr Commonwealth for Boys in Albion, Mich. Mr. Starr, the founder of this home, has aided and assisted more than 10,000 boys who have been under his care and direction. This diligent man is a credit to the State of Michigan and to the United States. He has been an inspiration to all of the people who have come to know him. We in America are greatly indebted to him for the tremendous work he has done with our troubled youth. It is an honor to heartily congratulate him on this golden anniversary of his years of service to humanity. Because I feel the story of his success would greatly interest the Members of Congress, I would like to take this opportunity to acquaint the Members of this honorable body with his achievements in working toward the rehabilitation of the youth of our Nation. Floyd Starr, pioneer youth counselor, founded the Starr Commonwealth for Boys in Albion, Mich., 50 years ago in October.

Establishing a home for emotionally disturbed and homeless boys was his childhood dream that materialized in 1913. It began with an old barn, an aging apple orchard, a blue, blue lake, and